

Chapter IX ***PHILOSOPHICAL PROFILES, ETC., etc.***

Many philosophical profiles, of those giants of years past, in the making of contributions, to various aspects and portions of the law, could be listed. Space however, will only allow limited names to be here considered.

Hammurabi, in compiling his code of laws; Aristotle, for his deductive reasoning and logic; Cicero, as an orator, and for his independence; Coke, in standing up to James I; Locke, for his natural law and moral principles; Blackstone, for his commentaries; Holmes, in that the making of laws was for the legislature and not the courts; and, Pound, for his catalogue's and his classification of protected interests. The contributions to the law, of others omitted, may be equal to, or more noteworthy, than those listed in this chapter.

The writer has included, under ETC, etc, title to this chapter several potpourri, or a miscellaneous collection, of interests and hobbies. No more than 15 Anecdotes, 15 Art paintings or sculptures, 15 Limericks, 15 Books, 15 Opera's, 15 Baseball players, 15 Golfers, and, 15 Basketball players, as some of the favorites of the writer, will be identified, briefly listed, and here considered.

In addition, 15 mentor's will be listed; some as trusted guides and counselors from the distant past, and some as tutors and coach's in the here and now, present.

HAMMURABI (born about 1792 B.C.- 1750)

Hammurabi was the sixth ruler of the first dynasty of Babylon, the majority of his time as king being engaged in various conflicts. The most important of these was the conflict with the downriver kingdom of Larsa on the Euphrates. Hammurabi fought periodically with Larsa until 1763 B.C., when he finally subdued the kingdom and gained control of the river. Having destroyed his main opposition he continued his conquests until all of Mesopotamia was under his rule.

The Code of Hammurabi represents the most complete and thorough compilation of Babylonian law in existence. It consists of his legal decisions that were collected toward the end of his reign and inscribed in Babylon's temple of Marduk, the national god of Babylon, These 282 case law decisions included economic provisions, family law, criminal law, and civil cases. Penalties varied with the status of the offender and the circumstances of the offenses.

The groundwork of the Code is a body of Sumerian law under which civilized communities in that area had lived for centuries. The Code, though written in Semitic languages, was meant to apply to a wide realm encompassing more than a single country, a way to integrate Semitic and Sumerian traditions. Despite a few leftovers from the old primitive laws, such as trial by ordeal, family solidarity crimes, and *lex talones* (i.e, an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth), the Code was advanced far beyond tribal custom and recognized no blood feuds, private retribution, or marriage by capture.

ARISTOTLE (384-322 B.C.)

Aristotle was the Greek son of a physician to Amyntas II, King of Macedon. When he was 21 he began his studies in Athens under Plato, and eventually established a school of rhetoric. On the death of Plato in 347, Aristotle left Athens, either because he was angered by Plato's failure to appoint him as his successor as head of the Platonic school of philosophy, or because Athens and Macedon were fighting.

During Aristotle's middle age his writing began to diverge from Plato's past teachings, and toward Aristotle's own thoughts and feelings on moral philosophy. His works in *Metaphysics* and *Nicomachian Ethics* were creations of his later years, and some of his greatest works. Aristotle's teaching brought his concept of philosophy towards a tremendous respect for fact, on which, with the aid of analytical methods, he based his doctrines.

Plato's philosophy, on the other hand, was a system based on the intangible world of "forms or ideas." Aristotle did keep Plato's concern with predication, though, Aristotle was more concerned with developing solutions while Plato strove for more questions. In essence, Aristotle brought Platoism down to earth, made it understandable, and codified it. He was the first to work out a theory of reasoning which, with amplification through the addition of modern symbolic logic, survives to this day as deductive logic. It can be sure that Aristotle's preoccupation with metaphysics, especially during the Middle Ages when his work was dominant in western Europe, did not work as positive a result as did his deductive logic. Some argue that indeed Aristotle was indirectly responsible for holding up the advance of empirical science, and thus was a great detriment to mankind's historical development in that area.

Aristotle's tragedies have also worked transformations on drama. Aristotelian type tragedy emphasizes the plot not characterization, the tragic flaws of the lead characters being a means of propelling the hero to disaster. This method allowed Aristotle to bring about not an aesthetic experience through the character, but rather a catharsis or purging of potentially socially harmful emotions of the audience through the conclusion of the plot's sequence.

CICERO (106 B.C. 43 B.C.)

He was born Marcus Tullius Cicero in 106 B.C. of a wealthy local family in Arpino. He was educated in Greece and Rome, and made his first appearance at the bar in 81 B.C., defending brilliantly and gaining a great reputation at the bar.

Cicero studied under three of the four main schools of philosophy: Epicurean (Phaedrus), the Stoic Diodotus, and the Academic Philo. He rejected Epicureanism, but was drawn towards Stoicism and Academicians. In calling himself a Academic in later years Cicero preferred to be guided by probability rather than to allege certainties, thereby being able to explain contradictions in his own works. Though he sometimes wrote as if he were a theist, Cicero was an agnostic most of his life, taking from his ethical beliefs that stoicism was the way to deal with religious tendencies.

His pre-philosophical writings were attempts to interpret Roman history in terms of Greek political theory. He rejected democracy, oligarchy, and monarchy, though he considered the latter the best of the three. Instead of these options Cicero advocated a mixed constitution, and the presence of a philosophical autocrat, or moderator, similar to a very wise emperor. His aim was to provide Rome with a kind of philosophic encyclopedia of knowledge, combining all sources. He used a dialogue form, but his model was Aristotle rather than Plato. In his work his typical method would be to expound on Epicurean attitudes, Stoic views, criticize and compare each, and then provide a clear view of the problem through an Academic perspective.

Cicero was important in history not only for his philosophical thought but his role as a transmitter of Greek thought. He gave Europe a philosophical dictionary, creating words such as moral, elements, individual, and infinity. In an era when philosophical thinking was increasingly dogged by language problems, these accomplishments were substantial.

SIR EDWARD COKE (1552-1634)

Coke was born of an old Norfolk family at Mileham, England, attending various schools before being called to the bar in 1578. Unlike Blackstone, Coke's rise was very rapid, from a recorder in Coventry to solicitor general, to Speaker of the house of Commons, to, in 1613, Chief Justice of the King's Bench and Privy Council.

Coke was well known for his two largest achievements, the enunciation of the common-law Rule in Shelley's Case and his Reports (1600-1615) which were a compendia of law cases. He furthered this with his Institutes series of writings, dealing with tenures, statutes, criminal law and the jurisdiction of the several English law courts. Coke was also remembered for his notoriety in the court and government. Being an adherent to common-law ideals, he came into conflict with Bacon and James I. He argued that the King's proclamation could not by itself change the law, and contested the church's attempts to have ecclesiastical causes of action decided by the Court of High Commission. These acts actually caused Coke to be named to the King's Bench, as it was an effort by those in control to render him less troublesome.

His outspokenness continued by his defiance of James I's order to stay proceedings in cases of commendams, his zealously in ascertaining the truth in a sensitive case, that of Sir Thomas Overbury, his opposition to the Spanish, and monopolies. His attitude caused him to be removed from his post, and his opinions detrimental to the King's prerogative were removed from the reports.

Coke was subsequently imprisoned in the Tower of London for nine months, but upon his release was active in his attempts to impeach Bacon. The passage of the Petition of Right was his last major accomplishment before he died at Stoke Pages.

JOHN LOCKE (1632-1704)

Locke was born in Wrington, Somerset, and educated at the Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford. It was during this time that he found the Aristotelian method perplexing, with "obscure terms and useless questions," and though accepting a life studentship at Oxford, he digressed from his former level of study and dabbled in medicine and scientific experimentation.

Locke founded a small club for the discussion of theological and philosophical questions, and at one of these gatherings Locke argued that before answering any questions about life, one had to have an analysis of what human understanding was or was not fitted to deal with. His next seventeen years was devoted to studying this issue in depth, culminating with *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding* (1690). Locke left England due to the confusion ensuing from his suspected involvement with Monmouth's rebellion, and he became a supporter of William of Orange in Rotterdam.

It was during his stay outside of England that Locke developed his political theory on the short-comings of society. Locke argued for the natural morality of man, while those like Hobbes argued that society was a war of every man for every man. Thus, Locke advocated that contracting into a civil society by surrendering personal power to a ruler and his magistrates was merely a method for securing natural morality more efficiently. The ruling body, therefore, when it offended the natural law, was able to be rightfully deposed. This sanctioning of rebellion, together with Locke's ideas on the sanctity of property became keystones for the American colonists and French revolutionaries of the time.

Locke's *Essay* made him known as a principal founder of Liberalism, and other works with Bacon made him become associated with English Empiricism as well. He wrote of the acceptance of the possibility of rational demonstration of moral principles with the existence of God, and noted that "all knowledge is founded on and ultimately derives itself from sensations." Though Chambers argues that Locke was not a "great" philosopher, he was still outstanding and a champion of liberal principles in an intolerant time period.

SIR WILLIAM BLACKSTONE (1723-80)

Blackstone was born in London, the posthumous son of a silk mercer. His early life was rather undistinguished, his entry into the bar in 1746 attracting neither notice nor very much legal practice. He succeeded to a Chair of English Law at Oxford, taught at Westminster, finally achieving accolades for his legal doctrines in the educational arena. By 1761 he was the king's counsel, and 1763 marked the year in which he became solicitor-general to the queen. In 1765 he began publishing his *Commentaries on the laws of England*, earning himself a fortune. This work became the most influential exposition of English law in matters of style and accuracy, though some argue that it was lacking in the element of explanation. He died in 1780, and was buried in Wallingford, England.

Blackstone found that society was based on a foundation, that foundation being men's sense of their imperfection and weakness. The state, in turn, was to merely property. The law of Nature was to protect all, and that law was also the Law of England. In this attitude Blackstone followed Locke and Coke (though McCormick says Blackstone equivocated between the two), but unlike Coke, Blackstone did not mention the ability of the common law to control the acts of Parliament. Indeed Friedman claims that Blackstone, though arguing natural law theories, did not try to prevent the assertion of absolute legislative supremacy in Parliament.

Jones explains this as being an attempt by Blackstone to make protection and subjugation reciprocal; the security, personal liberty, and private property of individuals being absolute rights of Englishmen, yet needing the government to protect those rights from being debased and destroyed. In effect the natural law was truly English law, and the natural rights which were advocated were the basic rights of the common English citizen.

Blackstone's law definitions were shredded by men like Bentham, as being "rules of conduct for those who would observe it, commanding what it commands and forbidding what it forbids." Yet, this attitude was not far from Bentham's own attitude at times, as he was prone to advocate that Law was "the will or command of the legislator." Thus, the difference between the two men's ideologies was not perhaps one of definition as much as one of method, and one of aim.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES (1841-1935)

Son of a physician and a writer, Holmes attended Harvard College before serving in the 20th Massachusetts Regiment of volunteers during the Civil War. He later attended Harvard Law School, edited the *American Law Review*, and later still published *The Common Law*. He was appointed to the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts and served there until 1902 when Roosevelt appointed him to the United States Supreme Court.

Holmes became known in the Court as the "Great Dissenter" and for his "clear and present danger" test in limiting free speech, but he also was fundamental in expressing the framework of the 20th century movement of legal realism. "What the courts will do in fact" and the "real ground" of decision-making, Holmes said, rests often on some "inarticulate major premise".

Holmes stressed the social purposiveness of law, and the endless flux in both society and the evolution of law. He focused on the need to separate the "is" and the "ought" in studying the assumptions made by lawyers. He advocated the need to substitute more realistic working categories for lawyers to classify things in life and legal work.

Holmes believed that the making of laws was the business of legislative bodies, not of the courts, and that within the constitutional boundaries of government, people, have a right to choose whatever laws they want, good or bad, through their elected representatives. He wrote that the "best test of truth is the power of the thought itself to become accepted in the competition of the market". The good thought will be purchased.

ROSCOE POUND (1870-1964)

Pound was born in Lincoln, Nebraska and educated at Nebraska University. He went from there to Harvard Law School to a distinguished teaching career. Throughout his life he taught at both law schools and universities, teaching classes in jurisprudence, and advocating his theories on the importance of social interests in connection with the law.

"Law must be stable and yet it cannot stand still. Hence, all thinking about law has struggled to reconcile the conflicting demands of the need of stability and of the need for change." Pound expressed this concept in his formula of "social engineering." The respective claims of employers and employees, landlords and tenants, etc., change as the life and organization of the community change. The law must be elastic, Pound said, and create a just balance in accordance with the social needs and ideals prevailing at the time.

The natural law supplies a general framework of legal principles; sanctity of obligations, duty to repair unlawfully done harm, and respect for authority. Thus Pound, though a modern legal philosopher, says Friedman, through his social engineering theories adopted natural law terminology in a modern relativist and evolutionary sense, whether he wanted to or not. By balancing the formulation and classification of society's interests, there is, consequently, legal progress.

Pound attempted to catalogue legally protected interests of mankind as: public, social, and private. Authors have argued over the validity of making such categories, but in doing so Pound, like Bentham, found an approach to law as a means to a social end, and an instrument to social development. Further, the classification of protected interests allowed one to articulate difficult premises, as legislators and teachers could now become conscious of the individual principles and values involved in a particular issue. Therefore, the categorization was an actual aid in the linking of principles to practice, and the definition of civilized society.

15 Anecdotes

Two lawyers were in the Legislature. The first was seeking to increase appropriations to the State Mental Sanitarium. He noted that from his little county of Forsyth, there are twenty of our people being treated and cared for in the asylum. The second lawyer then inquired in a teasing way: "Why is it that there are twenty from your county, and only half that number from my county which is twice as large?" The reply was: "When a man from my county goes crazy we send him to the asylum; if one in your county goes crazy they just send him to the legislature."

Lawyer Sam became a Hobo. He let his beard and hair grow long. His clothes became shabby, he didn't bath and he camped out with other Hobo's. He later moved to Florida and died. The mortician cleaned him up, put a new suit on, shaved him and combed his hair and sent him back to Georgia for burial. One of the Hobo's at the funeral looked at him in the casket and said, "You know, that trip to Florida sure done a lot for ole lawyer Sam."

Lawyer Sam drew a will for one of his clients. He then told the lady to review the will while he was working on another case. He would make revisions if necessary; if it was worded like she wanted she could just leave his fee of \$100.00 on the desk. Later he realized she must have mistakenly left a \$1,000.00 instead of the \$100.00. He thought, now this raises a very serious ethical question! Must I reveal this ... to my other three law partners?

Lawyer Sam made several references to the bible in trying his case. The other lawyer objected saying Lawyer Sam doesn't really know very much about the bible. Sam replied that he would put up \$100.00, that he could address any part of the good book. The other lawyer covered the bet and the judge held the money. The second lawyer challenged Sam to repeat the Lord's Prayer. Sam said: "Now I lay me down to sleep, if I should die before I wake, I pray the lord my soul to keep." The second layer said "your honor, give him the money, I didn't realize he was that good."

Three elderly lawyers lived together. The first went upstairs to take a bath. As he was stepping in the tub, he said:

"Am I getting in the tub or out of the tub?" The second lawyer started upstairs to check on the first, when he thought: "Am I going up the stairs or down the stairs?" The third lawyer, after checking on the first two, thought to himself, "I sure am glad my mind is still so sound...knock on wood...gee, could that be someone at the front door or the back door?"

Judge Sam was an extremely polite, courteous and thoughtful gentlemen. He looked out of his window into the court house parking lot and saw a lady trying to get into her wheel chair; her husband was using a walker. The judge rushed down and assisted them into the court house. Later, the first case he had, involved the couple he had helped. They presented their case for severe personal injury in an auto accident. The defendant insurance company played a video beginning the morning of the trial. It showed the couple walking around in good health in front of their home trying to get adjusted with their walker and wheel chair. Then the video played the part showing the couple arriving at the court house parking lot with Judge Sam giving them a helping hand. Since the judge was also a witness should he then disqualify himself, in the case?

Lawyer Sam was cross-examining the witness. He said: "John, when you struck the blow that killed Fred were you drinking or drunk?" John replied: Oh no, I wasn't drinking at all, I was then just like I am now. Lawyer Sam then inquired "How are you now?" John said, I'm doing tolerably well Colonel Sam, how are you doing?

Lawyer Sam commented: "Now Doctor Jones, you have testified that based upon your examination you say that Mrs Smith is pregnant is that correct? Yes she's pregnant, but in no way based upon my examination.

A stout lady lawyer went to the drug store and asked the store pharmacist if they had talcum powder. He replied, "Sure, walk right this way." She responded, "If I could walk right that way I would not need any talcum powder."

The plaintiff consulted his osteopath; the latter performed a "radical Wertheim hysterectomy" which resulted in a successful removal of a malignant tumor but the left ureter was inadvertently injured. See: *Dark v. Fitzer*, 149 N.W. 2nd 222 (Mich. App.. 1967. Haywood Hale Broun, observed: "There was a young man with a hernia, Who said to his doctor, 'goldernia!.'"

When treating my middle, be sure you don't fiddle, With matters that do not concernia." See, *Am. Trial Lawyers Journal*, Vol. 32, pp 259, 260.

Law Professor Sam gave an example of a double standard. "If grandfather's eye for a pretty ankle led him occasionally into greener pastures, he is fondly regarded as a picturesque old goat. But if grandmother picked a few marigolds along the way, a discreet silence is maintained by all. Men get double credit for cleaving to their marriage vows, while women are double damned if they didn't."

Judges Sol Clark and Homer Eberhardt and their wives were on the Danube River at a World Peace Through Law meeting. The former spoke to the latter's wife: "How's Homer?" A lovely lady from Denmark, (the wife of one of their Supreme Court Justices) inquired of Judge Clark as to his interest in the classics. They then discussed Ulysses and the Aeneid. Clark asked her how she learned of his love for the classics. Her answer was: "I heard you talking to that lady about Homer!"

Judge Sol Clark tells about a small town Georgia Lawyer having won a case for the insurance company. The latter repeatedly refused to pay his bill for \$750.00 until he itemized in detail the bill. Finally the lawyer itemized the bill: \$200.00 for reviewing the law; \$200.00 for filing the answer and demurrers; \$200.00 for a one day trial; and, \$150.00 for time spent worrying about your damn old case.

Old Folks Are Worth A Fortune

"Old folks are worth a fortune: With silver in their hair, gold in their teeth, stones in their kidneys, lead in their feet and gas in their stomachs, they are indeed wealthy."

She said: "I have become a lot more social with the passing of the years; some might even call me a frivolous old gal. I'm seeing five gentlemen every day.

"As soon as I wake, Will Power helps me get out of bed. Then I go to see John. Then Charley Horse comes along, and when he is here he takes a lot of my time and attention. When he goes, Arthur Ritis shows up and stays the rest of the day. (He doesn't like to stay in one place very long, so he takes me from

joint to joint.) After such a busy day, I'm really tired and glad to go to bed with ole Ben Gay. What a life!

"P.S. The preacher came to call the other day. He said that at my age, I should be thinking about the hereafter. I told him I do all the time. No matter where I am - in the parlor, upstairs in the kitchen or down in the basement - I ask myself, "Now, what am I here after?"

Preacher Jones and Lawyer Susie Smith

Someone said about Preacher Jones that of all the good and bad preachers they had heard preach he was one of them! One day Preacher Jones asked Lawyer Susie Smith how she was doing, and she replied, "pretty good." Jones then said, "That's good -- real good." She said, "Well it's mostly good but not altogether good because my old boyfriend got married last month." Jones said, "I'm sorry, that's real bad." Smith said, "It is bad but not altogether bad, as I married another fella last week." Jones smiled and said, "I'm happy and this is very good." She said, "Well, Preacher, it's only partly good because my husband drinks and cusses something awful." He said "too bad." She said, "Well, it's mostly bad but not altogether bad because he is worth several million dollars."

Preacher Jones clapped his hands, saying, "This is nice, this is good." Susie replied, "Preacher, that is partly good but not altogether good because he said I couldn't have a dime of his money until his death." Jones said, "Oh, this is bad, real, real bad." Smith said, "Yes, it is bad but not altogether bad 'cause he did put me in a new home with servants, a swimming pool and a Cadillac." "Hey, this is great -- real, real good," said Preacher Jones! "Well, it's partly good," said Smith, "but the house burned last night." "Oh, I am so sorry," said Jones, "that's real bad." Susie said, "It is partly bad, Preacher, but not altogether bad because he was in the house when it burned." Preacher said, "Hey, that is real -- Oh -- let us pray!"

15 LIMERICKS

Many people prefer to be entertained rather than be informed. What is said, must be less than a page, and not longer than thirty seconds if spoken, and include a touch of humor, if possible. A good Limerick thus fills the bill. It contains 5 lines of light or humorous verse. Lines 1, 2 and 5 are of three feet and rhyme, and lines 3 and 4 are of two feet with a rhyme scheme. Here are 15 of my favorites, some of which are of unknown origin, and some of which, are from a few of the hundreds, that I may have penned.

There was a man from Nantucket,
Who kept his money in a bucket;
He had a daughter named Nan,
Who ran off with a man;
And, as for the bucket...Nantucket!

There was a lady from Wilts,
Who went to town on stilts;
Some thought it shocking,
Exposing so much stocking;
And, she said 'well'...what about your kilts?

There was a man named Shott,
Who dueled with his friend Knott;
Knott got shot,
Shott was not;
Sometimes its better to be Shott than Knott!

There was a lady from Niger,
Who smiled as she rode the Tiger;
After the ride,
The lady wound up inside;
And, the smile was on the face of the tiger!

With home run hitter McGriff on 1st base,
The Braves won World Series and 1st place;
We all have a lot of fun,
Watching the game under the sun;
Here's hoping in 1996 the Braves again win the race!

(A limerick for Albert Einstein.)
There once was a man named Bright,
Who traveled much faster than light;
He went out one day,
In a relative way;
And, came back the previous night!

Lynn and Jim Hatch are good friends of the Deens. We enjoy going out together to Dine and Dance. Jim and I play golf together, discuss art, and, we both belong to an Investment Club. Here's my limerick to them:

There is a lovely lady named Lynn,
Who likes to dance with handsome men;
She made herself quite a match,
When she married ole Jim Hatch;
Now, they can dance together until the journey ends!

John Caragozian is a good friend from California. His sister, and our good friend Mary Thompson, lives in Georgia. The former visits the latter about 30 days at Christmas each year. Here's a limerick to them. (John is now deceased).

Out in Bakersville, California, lives big John Caragozian,
He is strong, handsome, talented, rugged: a true Armenian;
On visits, he works hard, from daylight to setting sun,
To make sure Mary's long list of chores are done;
We all love Mary and John...They really are a lot of fun!

On December 10, 1995, when greeting Mary Thompson at the 'Pannell Party', I tried to give her a "hug." She said, don't get too close I've got a cold. So it reminded me of these words given to me by another lady named Mary from Lumberton, North Carolina.

Mary had a little cold that started in her head,
And every where that Mary went that cold was sure to spread.
It followed her to school one day, colds have naughty tricks.
The teacher sent her home again, and suggested Dr. Fix.
They all told Mary what to do, she said she would try it,
Sunshine, water, rest, and air, exercise, and diet.
Mary now is always well, she knows just what to do;
And if you follow her advice, you will be healthy too!

Shirley and Lamar Plunkett have been good friends of ours. We enjoyed dining and dancing, talking golf, but mainly swapping stories about Georgia History. Here is a limerick to the Plunkett's. (He is now deceased).

There is a Christian Gentleman, a statesman, named Lamar,
Enjoys playing Golf and telling stories....he shoots par;
When he married Shirley,
He started getting up early;
Now they travel all the time, both wide and far!

On a nice lovely day, Romeo and Juilette met,
At a beautiful cafe where the table was set;
They both ate a lot of food,
As they were in a hungry mood.
But he had no money, so Romeowed for what Juilette!

There was a lovely lady from St. Paul,
She wore a paper dress to the ball;
The dress caught fire,
Burned her entire;
Front page, back page, sports page, and all!

There was a man named B.B.,
He wanted to marry a girl named Phoebe;
He went to the minister to see,
What his fee would be;
Before Phoebe be, Phoebe B.B.

There young lad named Allen Tine,
Who wanted to marry a beautiful Miss Ballentine;
When she finally said yes,
He replied, Well, I guess;
So miss Ballentine became Mr. Allen Tine's...Valentine!

There was a lady from Kent,
She knew what it all meant;
When men took her to dine,
Gave her cocktails and wine;
She knew what it all meant, but, she went!

This is the story of the little bee,
Whose sex is very hard to see,
You cannot tell the he from the she,
But she can tell, and so can he;
The busy bee is never still,
And has no time to take the pill,
And that is why, in times like these,
There are so many sons of bees.

15 Works of Art

Architecture (something you can enter into, view and then exit). Sculpture (something you can walk around and view). Painting (something you can view).

1. Brunelleschi's Florentine Duomo, Giotto's Campanile, and Ghiberti's and Pisano's "Gates of Paradise" of The Baptistery.

2. Rodin's, The Thinker, The Burghers of Calais (six citizens offered their lives to save their city), and his unfinished "Gate of Hell."

3. Venus of Milo, The Victory of Samothrace (Winged Victory), and Victory in the Pitti Palace.

4. Michelangelo's David, John of Bologna's The Winged Mercury, and Savonarola holding up the Cross, the Lion at his side.

5. van Gogh's, Pink Peach Tree's, his Colorful Boats, and Le Pont de L'Anglois.

6. Millet's, Angelus, The Gleaners, and The Man with the Hoe.

7. Pacasso's, The Tragedy, Woman in White, and Woman with a Fan.

8. Monet's, Water-Lilies, Sailing-Boat at Argenteuil, and La Grenouillere.

9. Daumier's, From Les Gens De Justice, The Print Collector, and Don Quixote.

10. Gainsborough's, The Blue Boy, Portrait of Mr. and Mrs Robert Andrews, and Portrait of Mrs Siddons.

11. Da Vinci's, Mona Lisa, Virgin, and Head of an Angel.

12. Van Eyck's, The Marriage of Giovanni and Giovanna, Man in a Turbin, and Virgin and Child with Chancellor Rolin.

13. Vemeer's, The Lace-maker, Woman at the Window, and The Studio.

14. Rockwell's, The Famous Model T "boss of the road," Two A.M.-Watch your Step, and Moving In.

15. Orozco's, Combat, Zapatistas, and Self-Portrait.

15 Favorite Books and Documents

The Holy Bible, King James version; John L. Stoddard's Lectures, 15 volumes; Canaday's, Metropolitan Seminars In Art, 12 Portfolio's; Maillard's, History of Painting in 1000 Color Reproductions; Schaeffer's, How Should We Then Live?; Morris's, Scientific Creationism (Public School Edition); Bird's, The Origin of Species Revisited (The theories of Evolution and of Abrupt Appearance), Volume's I & II; Hall's, The Earth Is Not Moving; Jefferson's, Declaration of Independence, The U. S. Constitution and Amendments, and The Magna Carta; Rutherford's, Lex Rex; Haydn and Fuller, Thesaurus of Book Digests; Hyma and Stanton, Streams of Civilization; and, Gammond's, Encyclopedia of Classical Music.

Also, the following three books are recommended:

- (a). Georgia's Appellate Judiciary
- (b). Deen's List: ABC's on ADR
- (c). Trial By Combat!

15 Popular Favorite Operas

Leoncavallo's, I Pagliacci; Mascagni's, Cavalleria Rusticana; Puccini's, Tosca; Verdi's, Aida; Bizet's, Carmen; Mozart's, Cosi Fan Tutte; Puccini's, La Boheme; Rossini's, Barbiere Di Siviglia; Beethoven's, Fidelio; Donizetti's, Lucia Di Lammermoor; Verdi's, Rigoletto; Puccini's, Madame Butterfly; Verdi's, La Traviata; Mozart's, Don Giovanni; and, Wagner's, Tannhauser.

15 Favorite Baseball Players

Ty Cobb, Ted Williams, Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig, Hank Aaron, Stan Musial, Willie Mays, Joe DiMaggio, Walter Johnson, Mickey Mantle, Cy Young, Johnny Bench, Cal Ripken, Greg Maddux, and Jackie Robinson. (Mike Schmidt in reserve).

15 Favorite Basketball Players

Wilt Chamberlain, Kareem Abdul Jabbar, Micheal Jordan, Larry Bird, Bob Pettit, Magic Johnson, Julius Ervin, Moses Malone, Bill Russell, Shaq O'Neal, Bob Kurland, Bill Walton, Oscar Robinson, Jerry Lucas, and, Bill Bradley. (Kareem Olajuwon in reserve).

15 Favorite Golfers

Ben Hogan, Bobby Jones, Byron Nelson,, Sam Snead, Jack Nichlaus, Arnold Palmer, Gene Sarazen, Harry Vardon, Gary Player, Tom Watson, Walter Hagen, Tiger Woods, Lee Trevino, Payne Stewart, and, Paul Azinger.

15 Favorite Mentor's & Family

Moses, Jesus, Paul, Coke, Wesley, Jefferson, Bleckley, Sanders, Greenway's, Greiner's, Goldwasser's, Gresham's, Jones, Stroud's, Fawcett's, Pannell's, Thompson's, and, Hatch's. (FAMILY: Braswell, Sr., Corinne, Jean, Braswell III, Sanders, Linda, Mildred, George, Ralph, In-Laws, Aunts & Uncles, and, nieces and nephews and cousins by the dozens).